

family is treated with the customary fullness of detail characteristic of his previous memoirs on various species and groups of North American birds. The beautiful plate gives four views of the skull, two of the sternum, and views of the principal bones of the extremities, all of natural size. The paper is mainly descriptive, but comparisons are made between the species treated and a few allied forms, notably with *Charadrius plumbeus*, from which *Podasocys montanus* presents slight differences in certain bones of the skull.—J. A. A.

Townsend on the Birds of Westmoreland County, Penn.*—“The species enumerated represent perhaps not more than two-thirds of the actual birds of Westmoreland County”; the list being based on rather limited opportunities for observation, and restricted to species ‘identified with certainty.’ The region embraces a portion of Chestnut Ridge, a range of the Alleghanies, extending through the southeastern part of the county; but this interesting portion of the field is very imperfectly reported upon. The list, numbering 136 species, is rather too sparingly annotated, especially in respect to the season of sojourn of many of the species; but we are led to hope that this may be but the forerunner of a fuller report.—J. A. A.

Bulletin of the Buffalo Naturalists’ Field Club.—This, as its title indicates, is the organ of the Club whose name it bears. It is a large octavo publication, under the editorial management of D. S. Kellicott, Eugene E. Fish, and Mrs. Dr. Mary B. Moody. The paper, typography, and press-work are good, and the general appearance of the magazine is attractive. The first five numbers have been received, and are dated respectively January (double number), March, May, and September, 1883.

The publication is devoted to general natural history, and contains excellent articles upon various branches of zoology, botany, geology, and anthropology. The first paper in the first number is on the ‘Nesting Habits of Birds,’ by E. E. Fish, and contains much of interest to the oölogist. Mr. Fish calls attention to the fact that “Several species of birds that nest before the leaves are out, choose evergreens for their first brood, and if a second is raised it is generally in a deciduous bush, or tree.” He adds: “Last spring the leaves were late in coming out, and of the first hundred nests that I examined, principally of Robins and Chipping-birds, ninety of them were in evergreens; a month later the number was nearly reversed.” A few careless statements have crept in. For example, it is said that the Hummingbird covers the outside of its nest “with little patches of moss.” The generic and specific names of the Red-headed Woodpecker are transposed.

In an article upon ‘Field Club Work in Western New York,’ Professor Charles Linden mentions, incidentally, the occurrence of the “Eider Duck, King Duck, Velvet Scoter, Old Wife, Trumpeter Swan, Snow

* Notes on the Birds of Westmoreland County, Penna. By Charles H. Townsend, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 1883, pp. 59-68.